

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
MARCH 15, 1916.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

B89

PART 84

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



TRAINING IN THE DESERT: AUSTRALIANS IN EGYPT.

PRICE SIXPENCE: BY INLAND POST, SEVENPENCE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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Price 49/6

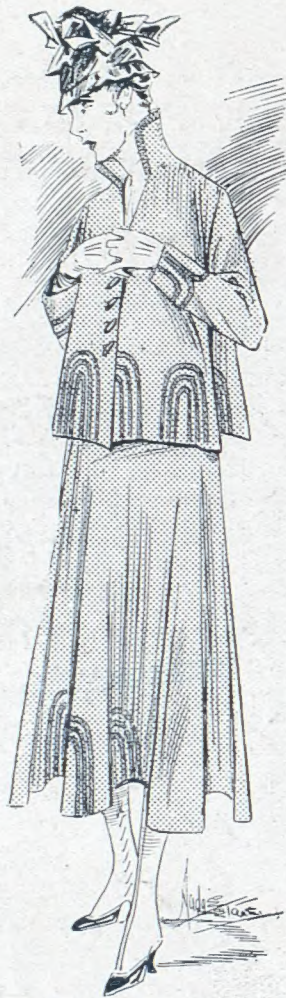
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## NEW SPRING SUITS.



**WELL-TAILORED SUIT** (*as sketch*), in fine quality navy and black suiting serge. Coat cut on full becoming lines, belted and braided. Full, well-cut skirt.  
Price  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Gns.  
Stocked in large sizes, 10/6 extra.



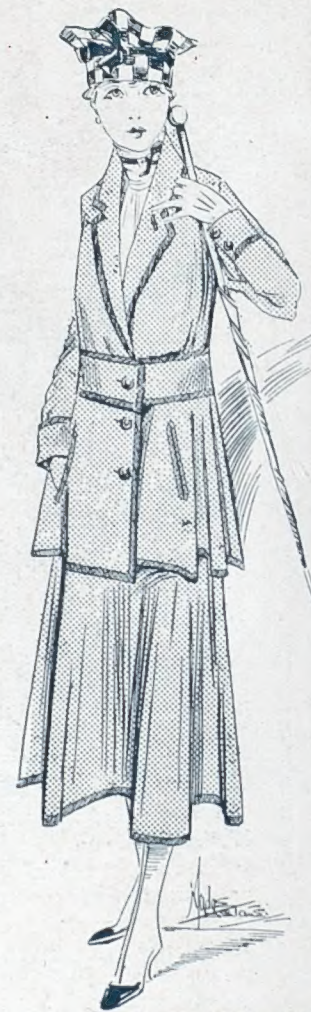
**STREET SUIT** (*as sketch*), in fine quality corded suiting. Short coat, with the new swing back, finished with silk braid. Full, well-cut skirt, braided to match coat. In navy and black.  
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# "Sketch"

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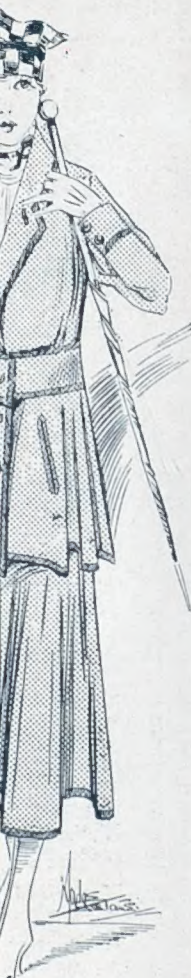
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(Sketch), in serge, cut on  
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1627

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There is only one perfect building material for baby—good quality breast-milk of the healthy mother; if the mother's milk is not rich and plentiful enough, or if she cannot stand the strain of the constant feeding, then Glaxo comes to her aid. By taking Glaxo herself the mother can not only build up her own strength, but can improve and increase the supply of her own milk, and so ensure baby being either partly or wholly breast fed.

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Glaxo is composed of pure milk, enriched with extra cream and milk-sugar, and costs but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success is due to the Glaxo process, which not only makes it germ-free, but also breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into tiny soft particles, so that even a very young or weak baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop swallowed.

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# The Illustrated War News.



FORCES OF BRITAIN'S OLDEST ALLY, WHICH HAS JUST ENTERED THE WAR: SOME OF PORTUGAL'S EXCELLENT CAVALRY AT EXERCISE.

*Photograph by C.N.*

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## THE GREAT WAR.

THE pressure against Verdun has continued unabated, though the fighting, always terrible, has seemed at a first glance to have suffered from a great deal of irresolution during the week. There has seemed an indetermination about the German plan of assault. The great frontal attack dwindled, and what appeared to be tentative local feelers were struck out both east and west of the fortress. The feeler to the west, meeting with some success, developed some power. That to the east, on the plain of the Woevre, did not come to any strength. Towards the end of the week both wing attacks gave way to another series of frontal attacks, in which the offensive was centred upon Vaux. The suggestion of all this was that the enemy had lost grip of plan. It was as though, baulked so unpleasantly before Douaumont village and fort, the Germans had striven, a trifle anxiously, to find new outlets on other points of the front; and, having been checked at these new points, they returned with a fatalistic grimness to the old, costly objective of the north.

The attacks, however, have some relationship, though the efficient co-relation of their movements does not appear to have been carried out with the usual Germanic sense of thoroughness. The wing attacks upon and downward from Forges to the west of the Meuse, and against Fresnes to the east, were probably intended to distract from the northern sector at a time when the German attacks there had called a pause for reinforcement and replenishment of ranks and guns. With heavy threats at these points in the air, the French might be chary of pushing home a counter-assault from their Douaumont trenches. That the troops at this northern front needed rest and replenishment



JOVIAL BRITISH SUBMARINE OFFICERS: A GROUP TAKEN IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

More than once, it will be recalled, during the Dardanelles operations, British submarines penetrated the straits into the Sea of Marmora, and destroyed Turkish ships, sometimes actually off Constantinople.

was obvious from the high pressure of the fighting. Both battalions and shell-reserves have been thinned out abnormally. At the same time, the difficulty of the hilly country has made this refitting process a lengthy one. It is the tedious means of supply that have caused the strange and noticeable hulls before Douaumont. At the same time, it must be said that the local attacks have, in the main, not been carried out with that *élan* which would have held the French back by their menace, if the French had been inclined to counter. This is particularly observable about the fighting to the east. Apart from much gunnery, the Germans have done little with infantry save to launch out against Fresnes.

The fighting to the west of the Meuse has been of more purpose, though there are indications of lack of dash here. This in spite of the fact that, in this quarter, the Germans have had a definite objective. It has been, and is, necessary for them to straighten out the front here, if they are to keep the country on the other bank of the river—above Champneuve—in anything like a workable state. The French, when retiring to their Champneuve positions, still maintained themselves on the hills west of Meuse. This gave them an acute salient about Forges and Regneville, and from the excellent gun positions in it the French were able to enfilade, across the flooded valley of the river, the German lines and communications about Samogrioux, Beaumont, and like villages. Such fire was bound to have a depressing effect on offensive effort. The Germans then found it necessary to drive in the salient, and they commenced at Forges. Forges has been anybody's village since the lines went to ground here, but now the German attack was developed in power of men and guns. The enemy succeeded in capturing

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THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN: TAPPING IN ON A TELEGRAPH LINE.

Regarding East Africa, the War Office stated on March 10: "The troops under the command of Lieut.-General Smuts have advanced against the German forces in the Kilimanjaro area. On the 7th General Smuts seized the crossings of the Lumi River. Counter-attacks by the enemy were successful, repelled." The advance was made by a strategic railway branching west from the Uganda line at Voi.



ITALY'S POET-AIRMAN: GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO RECEIVING GENERAL ORO'S INSTRUCTIONS.

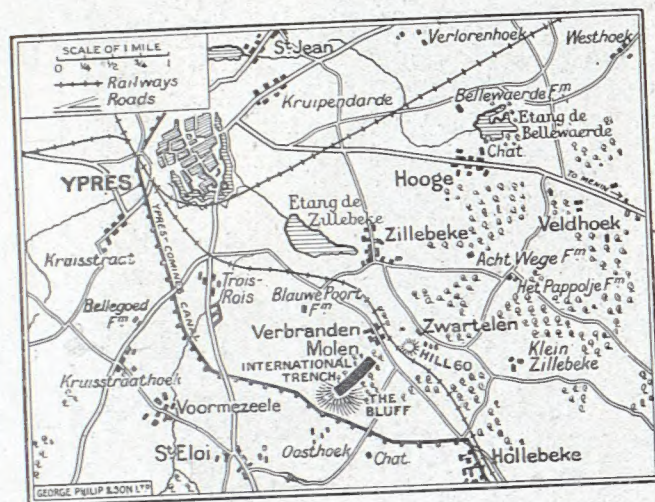
The famous Italian poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is a Lieutenant of aviation. He has made many aeroplane flights as an observer, being often under fire. Recently he was badly injured through an accident while flying, and it was feared he would lose an eye, but fortunately the danger has passed. Our photograph was taken just before his flight over Trieste, where he dropped messages into the town.



all of the few houses, and in making some advances beyond at their first attempt; but excellent counter-offensives checked and held them.

The attack was continued with greater ardour of shells and men expended, and by degrees the enemy were able to work their way along the railway to Regneville, to get into the Bois des Corbeaux, and by

a powerful rush of a full division to carry Hill 265. All the attacks, especially the latter, were met with great determination, and the Germans paid the heaviest price for their gains. This was the limit of their success. The French resistance was developing strongly. The Hill of Oie



THE RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY NEAR YPRES: BRITISH POSITIONS—SHOWING THE "INTERNATIONAL TRENCH," RECAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY.

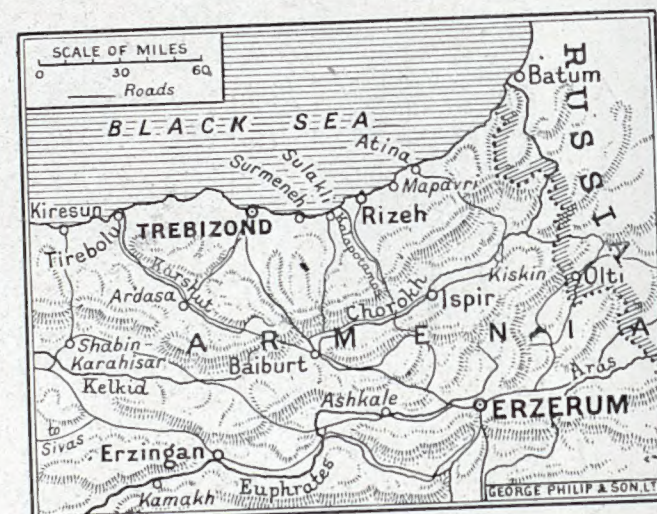
proved impregnable, and the line towards Bethincourt was immovable. The Germanic impulse slackened, and, more than this, it failed to hold. True, Berlin was made proud by a report of gains—the whole of the Bois des Corbeaux and 4000 men captured were the items of particular glory—which were even then insecure; but we have long since known the true value of these Berlin messages. We waited for France to let us know what had really happened. France told the truth with decision. Germany had gained the Wood of the Crows, and had been turned out of it: no more than the fringes remained in enemy hands. The 4000 prisoners also had dwindled before fact—not more than 600 had been taken. Further attacks which had attempted to come on had been held up by fire. Thus Germany, for all her story, for all her losses, had won nothing in particular; and the real value of the salient—its use for gun positions—has not yet been impaired. And the fighting through the week-end had almost similar

results. Though the Wood of Crows yielded a little to great pressure carried out regardless of loss, the French were able to retain the important portions of this terrain, through the merit of several brilliant counter-attacks. The attack on Fresnes, to the east, too, glowingly announced, had merely driven the French out of part of the village. The fringes were still held. The general trend of the line was yet firm under heavy artillery fire.

Towards the end of the week the main impulse of attack once more developed from the lull. Douaumont, which had resisted all attempts, was left more or less alone, and the pressure concentrated upon the lines by Damloup and the fort and village of Vaux. The old fervour of numbers was observed, and attack after attack was thrust out during the day. All were supremely costly. All, save one, were fruitless. The exception was a night assault of unusual power. It was successful. "The armoured fort of Vaux, with numerous fortified positions of the French,

was captured in a glorious attack." This is the German version. It was a signal gain. The Berliners had reason to be proud of it. Wireless at once got the glad news off to those enigmatical neutrals who wanted impressing. Roumania was to be made nervous by it. Roumania might have

been made nervous, if the news had been true. As it happened, it was false. The French admitted the great attacks. They even admitted the entry of the Germans into certain of the Vaux lines. But their version was circumstantially different. Just the spray of an advance had broken



THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON TREBIZOND SINCE THE CAPTURE OF ERZERUM: THE BLACK SEA COAST, SHOWING ATINA (WHERE THE RUSSIANS EFFECTED A LANDING) AND RIZEH (CAPTURED).

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BILLETED ABOARD A BATTLE-SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: BRITISH SOLDIERS DESTINED FOR ANOTHER FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Apart from, and in addition to, performing what may be called their regulation duties as vessels for offensive operations, as fighting-ships specially designed to take their part in actions between fleets, in sections of the war-area, certain British battle-ships have been employed on emergency services, for carrying out duties that would in ordinary circumstances fall to vessels of the transport service for the

Army. The above illustration shows the upper deck of a battle-ship while engaged in carrying soldiers during a voyage between ports in one of the spheres of war-operations. In old wars man-of-war voyages for the Army were not unusual experiences, especially in Napoleonic days in the West Indies; and the soldiers proved useful auxiliaries to the marines when enemy ships were met.—[Photo. S. and G.]



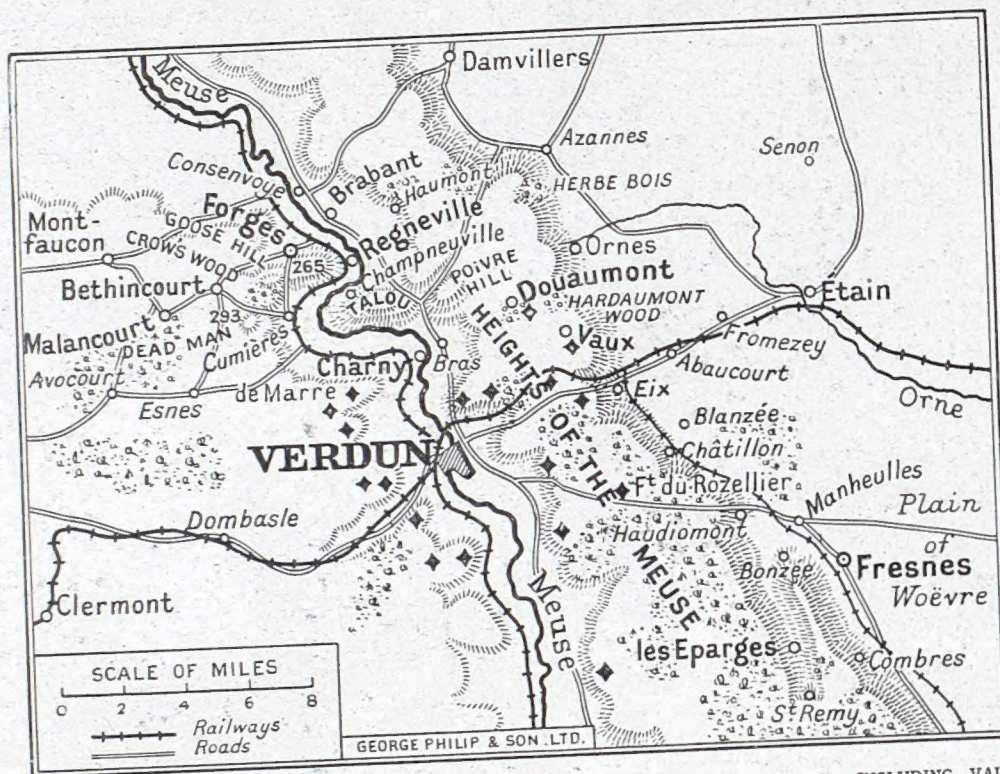
into the trenches—no more. And that spray of a few brave men had been driven out at the point of the bayonet, their number being added to the fearful total of the German losses. To clinch the matter, at the time when Germany was reading joyously the glad news of the fort's capture, an officer was visiting the French defenders of the fort. "The troops were perfectly calm in the face of the bombardment." It appears that the Germans are becoming modest in their reports. Merely to get a few bayonets into any place is enough for them. They publish the fact, and let it remain at that. They show a distressing dislike for sequels. And perhaps they are right. Sequels are never quite so good as the primary attempt. Later, it must be admitted, Berlin modified this victory (which had not happened) by reporting that French counter-movements (which had not been launched) had recaptured the "armoured fort." Germany thereupon commenced a new and ferocious series of assaults, no doubt to retrieve her veracity. Three attacks, each marched in columns of four, were struck forward to the west of Douaumont. There was a fierce battle, the result being only the murder of Germans, without success. Against Vaux other and stronger pressure was enforced. Thanks to this the village was taken, and a fringe of the attack worked a little up the slopes of the fort. This latter was checked in inevitable fashion before it reached the wire, and though the enemy could not be quite turned out of Vaux village, a greater portion of it was taken from him. The slaughter, again, was dismaying. For so little have

the Germans spent so much. On the rest of the Western front there has been some liveliness, and one biggish movement. Much gun action everywhere, and with the British some quick, local work among mine-craters south of Ypres, have filled the days on the long line. In Champagne, however, there have been some larger movements.

Tuesday, with the aid of liquid fire, the Germans succeeded in breaking into an advance work near the Maisons de Champagne; a small success with a short life, for on Thursday the French broke them out again, and captured 85 prisoners and a machine-gun into the bargain. This action was a prelude to another on Saturday. On that day the enemy said of themselves that they had stormed their way 1000 yards deep into a front of 1500 yards, capturing 700 and more prisoners and a quantity of material. The gain, which had some power behind it, was on the sector south and south-west of Ville-aux-Bois, twelve miles north-west of Rheims. The French mention this fight, which was directed against one of their salients, and they also state that they threw the Germans back from the western and north-western portions of the line, in spite of the fact that these had been captured. It remains to be seen whether

anything of purpose will develop here. It also remains to be seen whether the German report of victory was sent off before the French had regained their ground. For the rest of the news this side of Germany, air work is responsible. The Zeppelin raid of last Sunday week seems to have been a loose affair: it was probably hampered by bad weather.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST: VERDUN AND ITS FORTS: INCLUDING VAUX AND DOUAUMONT, AND NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.





WHERE AN ADVANCE OF 500 YARDS IS SAID TO HAVE COST THE GERMANS 25,000 MEN: CROWS' WOOD—WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

In the fighting round Verdun the Germans made a small advance at the Bois des Corbeaux, or Crows' Wood, at the price of enormous sacrifices. It is reported that, to gain a piece of ground about 1000 yards long and 500 yards deep, they lost 25,000 men. A Paris communiqué of March 10 stated: "To the west of the Meuse . . . the enemy furiously assaulted our positions of the Bois des Corbeaux.

Several attacks were repulsed in succession by our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire, which caused great ravages in the enemy's ranks. Notwithstanding losses utterly disproportionate . . . the Germans launched a final assault with effectives amounting to at least a Division. They succeeded in again occupying the part of the Bois des Corbeaux which we had retaken from them on March 8."—[Photo. by Topical.]

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and though 13 civilian deaths were recorded, the line of action was too vague to do any profound damage. Moreover, there are indications that one of the invaders was hit. A propeller was picked up in Kent, and unofficial news—to be treated unofficially—has it that one of the dirigibles did not return. On the side of the Allies there has been an immense amount of aeroplane work, one of the most notable examples being the flight of 31 machines—with success—over the rail-heads and billets of Carvin.

In the East, the Caucasian campaign goes forward equably. Trebizond—which has been bombarded from the sea—appears to be threatened by the deepening menace of the Russian advance. Our Ally's troops have already captured Rizeh, the next town of importance in the march to Trebizond. Our own force in Mesopotamia has shown some movement

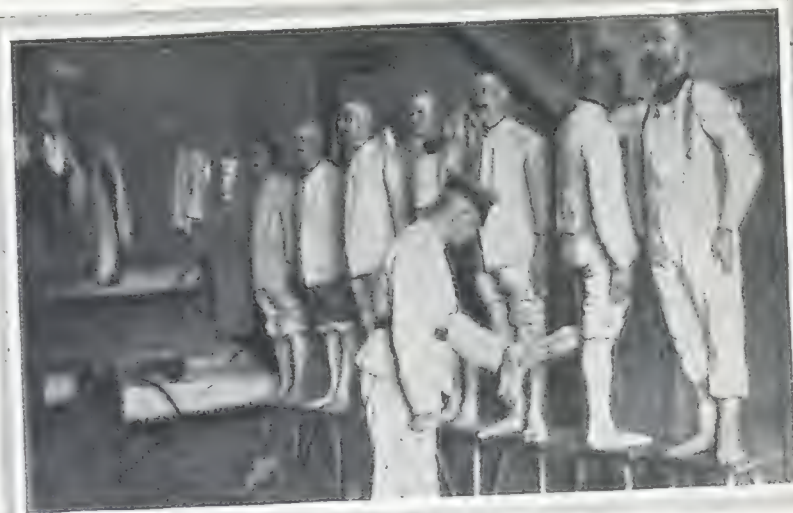


AUSTRIANS IN TYROL: TRANSPORTING TIMBER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCKHOUSES.

Photograph by Continphot.

once more. Though the weather conditions are not at all satisfactory, General Aylmer pressed forward, and engaged the Turks at the Es Sinn position, seven miles from Kut. Here, although he was able to deal out

punishment, he was unable to force the strong line, and, later, lack of water caused him to retire his troops once more to the right bank of the Tigris. Circumstances point to the fact that the British will not allow



THE GERMAN LANDSTURM IN TRAINING: A MEDICAL INSPECTION OF THE MEN'S FEET. The Landsturm is the German home defence force. Men who have passed through the previous stages of military service enter the Landsturm at 39 and serve till they reach 45. It also contains men between 17 and 39 who have received no military training.

matters to remain in the present condition, and some movement should follow.

In the East African campaign, General Smuts's operations, which are opening quite auspiciously, may well be materially assisted by the German declaration of war with Portugal. The northern frontier of Portuguese East Africa forms the southern border of German East Africa. With the Belgian colonial contingents, and our own Nyasaland corps in addition, active along the western frontier of the German colony, while General Smuts and his principal field force are pressing the attack vigorously on the northern side, the prospect of a prolonged defence of German East Africa becomes very problematical. The sharp offensive begun recently by General Smuts in the Kilimanjaro region shows the South African leader in fine fighting form.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: MARCH 15, 1916.

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ITALY'S WARFARE IN THE ALPINE VALLEYS: A STREET IN A CAPTURED TOWN BARRICADED AGAINST A COUNTER-ATTACK.

Every town captured by the Italians in their step-by-step advance in the valleys of the Trentino and along the Isonzo front towards Trieste, as it falls into their hands, is promptly put into a state of as complete defence as possible, so as to be held against counter-attacks by the Austrians. The streets are barricaded, while the houses are loop-holed and temporarily fortified with whatever appliances are

readiest to hand. In the photograph is seen a typical street-barricade, erected by piling up paving-stones, timber, and house fittings and articles of domestic furniture. Chests-of-drawers or boxes filled with earth to stop bullets, and pillow-cases filled with earth to serve as sand-bags, make useful components of a barricade.—[Italian Official Photograph; supplied by S. and G.]

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DOUGLAS NEWTON.





**THE EFFECT OF A BOMB DROPPED BY AIRCRAFT ON OPEN GROUND: A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH AT THE MOMENT OF BURSTING.**

The various air-raids on this country have familiarised too many of us with the effects of bombs dropped from aircraft on to houses and other buildings. Comparatively few people, probably, have witnessed the actual bursting of a bomb on open ground, as most of the raids take place during the hours of darkness, when there is no one about in fields and vacant land. The remarkable photograph

here reproduced shows what a great upheaval of earth and debris is caused by the explosion of a large bomb. It also supports the suggestion that the safest thing to do on such occasions is to lie down, in which position there is less risk of being struck by flying fragments of the bomb, or lumps of earth and stone hurled about in all directions.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

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[.]



AN AUSTRIAN SEAPLANE CAPTURED OFF VALONA: BROUGHT DOWN BY FRENCH GUNNERS AND TOWED ASHORE BY AN ITALIAN PINNACE.

Two Austrian seaplanes flew over the roadstead of Valona, in the Adriatic, on February 2, and attacked the French cruiser "La Savoie," which was embarking Serbian troops. One of the enemy machines was hit by French gunners, and fell into the sea, where it was captured by the Italians and towed ashore to Valona. Meanwhile the other seaplane had descended on to the water and picked up the two

occupants of the wrecked machine, but the added weight caused it to founder, and the men were drowned. Mr. Balfour said recently: "The best general indication of the work performed by the Allied Fleets in the Mediterranean is the successful transport of large military forces to Salonika and Valona, the successful evacuation at the Dardanelles, and . . . transportation of the Serbian Army from Albania."





WHERE THE "JOHNS" ARE VERY POPULAR AMONG THEIR GREEK LABOURERS: STACKING TIMBER FOR THE BRITISH ARMY AT SALONIKA.

"It Fuel being scarce in Salonika, supplies for the Army have been imported from the Greek islands. "It is around the base supply depot," writes Mr. G. Ward Price, "that the busiest scenes in Salonika are to be found. Gangs of Greek labourers pad to and fro . . . from the jetties to the piles that already stand 30 ft. high within a barbed-wire fence. A list of 1400 of them is kept, from which gangs are taken on. They make good workmen under an energetic foreman, and with them, at least, the presence at Salonika of the 'Johns,' as they call the English, is thoroughly popular. The name 'Johns' they seem to have learnt from the oft-repeated order of the A.S.C. sergeants, 'Come along, Johnnie.'" A sergeant is seen here directing operations.—[Official Photograph; supplied by Central Press.]

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READY IF THE ENEMY SHOULD ATTACK SALONIKA: THE ARRIVAL OF ADDITIONAL FRENCH GUNS.

"The lines are impregnable—hardly an army of 600,000 men dare attempt to break through," was the comment credited, in a war-correspondent's letter, to one of the party of Greek Generals whom General Sarrail took some weeks ago for a tour of inspection round the Salonika defences. These have been organised by the officer who was responsible for designing the lines blocking the Germans before Verdun

at the present moment, General Sarrail himself, to whom was entrusted the defence of the Verdun position early in the war. Guns of the heaviest position-type, both French and British, have been mounted on the entrenchments. A battery of this class of ordnance on arrival at Salonika is seen in the above illustration.—[Official Press Bureau Photo, supplied by C.N.]

AT SALONIKA.

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The name 'Johns' they  
me along, Johnnie.' A  
Central Press.]





**OFFICERS OF AN ARMY BEING "RECONSTITUTED AS A FIGHTING FORCE": A SERBIAN "POSTE DE COMMANDEMENT" OF PRIMITIVE CONSTRUCTION.**  
 In their heroic struggle against the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians, the Serbians fought under great difficulties and against overwhelming numbers and resources. Their equipment had already been subjected to the wear and tear of many months of war, during which they had triumphantly repelled the first Austrian invasion. "It was evident," said Lord Kitchener recently in the House of Lords in a general review of the war, "that the Serbian Army was not in a position to offer effective resistance to attack by superior forces in front and flank, and could not but be driven back upon Montenegro and Albania. . . . I may add, however, that under the auspices of the French, large numbers of the Serbian Army are being reorganised and reconstituted as a fighting force." — [Drawing by Vladimir Belitch.]

The Ser-  
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 victory.





...TIVE CONSTRUCTION.  
...ion to offer effective resistance  
...en back upon Montenegro and  
... large numbers of the Serbian  
... Drawing by Vladimir Betsitch.]



**MEN OF AN ARMY BEING "RECONSTITUTED AS A FIGHTING FORCE": HARDY SERBIAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH IN THE SNOW.**

The Serbian soldier, though, after months of hard campaigning, he was less smartly uniformed and equipped than the enemy's fresh troops he had to meet, proved himself individually a splendid fighting-man. In equal conditions of numbers and material there would have been no doubt of a Serbian victory. As it was, the Serbians won more honour by their magnificent retreat than the invaders by

their advance. On reaching the Albanian coast and while awaiting transport, the Serbians were supplied with food by sea under the protection of the Italian fleet, which, later, co-operated with the French in conveying them to Corfu. There they have been reorganised and refitted, and it was reported recently that some 160,000 men would presently be ready to take the field again.—[Drawing by Vladimir Betsitch.]



## Little Lives of Great Men.

LXI.—LORD ROBERT CECIL.

THE Blockade Minister has, during his ten years' membership of the House of Commons, made himself a name as a fearless and independent Parliamentarian. He served a political apprenticeship such as falls to the lot of few statesmen—in fact, his experience is almost unique. Born a Cecil, the third son of the third Marquess of Salisbury, and one of a group of distinguished brothers, he bears a name that was once famous in the *Saturday Review*, when the late Marquess, as Lord Robert Cecil, was the most brilliant and pungent of periodical writers and the scourge of incompetent authors. But Lord Robert prefixes, although he does not ordinarily use, Edgar and Algernon to the Christian name by which he is generally known. He was born on Sept. 14, 1864, and was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford. For two years after he left college Lord Robert acted as private secretary to his father, and there laid the foundation of his intimate knowledge not only of home but of foreign politics, for his instructor was a most subtle strategist of the European chess-board. During the same period he completed his studies for the Bar, to which he was called in 1887. He is of the Inner Temple, and is now a Bencher of that society. In 1900 he took silk, having in the thirteen years since his call built up a large and successful practice at the Parliamentary Bar. Six years later he stood for Parliament, and was elected in the Conservative interest for East Marylebone. This seat he held until 1910, when he lost it and remained for two years in the wilderness, having,



THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT CECIL, P.C., K.C., M.P.: "BLOCKADE" MINISTER, WITH A SEAT IN THE CABINET.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

meanwhile, contested unsuccessfully Blackburn and North Cambridgeshire. In 1912 he returned to Parliament as Member (Unionist) for the Hitchin Division of Herts. In the same year he played a very prominent part in the Marconi Commission. His reputation has steadily increased, and last year, on the formation of the Coalition Ministry, Lord Robert was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In June of last year he was made a member of the Privy Council. His work as Foreign Under-Secretary has brought him into still greater prominence in connection with many of the most serious problems of the moment. He has had to report to the House upon the Derogation of the Declaration of London, the Netherlands Oversea Trust, the Declaration of Cotton as Contraband, Blockade Leakages through Neutrals, the supplies of oils and fats to the enemy, and the Trading with the Enemy Extension Bill. The experience he had thus gained marked Lord Robert out almost inevitably as the right person to be appointed Blockade Minister. No other had so intimate a knowledge of the matter in all its relations, and Lord Robert is peculiarly fitted to handle this difficult problem, which requires the most delicate balancing of interests innumerable, and the constant consideration of the views of neutrals. He is, besides, an authority on Commercial Law, on the principles of which he has written (in collaboration) a standard work. He is author also of "Our National Church," of which he is as staunch a supporter as his brother Lord Hugh. Lord Robert married, in 1889, Lady Eleanor Lambton, daughter of the second Earl of Durham.

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RACING AT A BRITISH CAMP AT SALONIKA: THE FINISH OF THE FIVE FURLONGS AT A GYMKHANA MEETING.

While waiting for the enemy on the Greek frontier to make up their minds to give battle, the troops of the Allies at Salonika are finding the time hang rather heavily on their hands. In both the French and the British camps, sporting meetings have been got up as one way of occupying their leisure, the intervals while working on the defences. These, from all accounts, are sufficiently advanced to render

Salonika impregnable against any attack that the German-Bulgarians may venture to deliver. In a previous number, we illustrated some of the events at a French military fête held in one of the Salonika camps. In the above illustration we have a scene at a gymkhana meeting held in a British camp, the event being the finish of The Five Furlongs race.—[Official Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by I.N.A.]





**THE ENEMY'S APPALLING LOSSES: IN THE AUSTRIAN SECTION AT THE RECENT BERLIN CONGRESS ON SURGICAL AIDS FOR THE MAIMED SOLDIERS.**  
As an incidental off-shoot of the war, in connection with the terrible casualties among the enemy's troops, resulting from the reckless battlefield tactics of the German and Austrian Generals, the holding of a special German Medical Congress at Berlin to consider how best to deal with the injuries of maimed soldiers has a peculiar significance. It was opened on February 8, and was attended by a special Austrian delegation headed by the Archduke Karl Stephan and Dr. Spitzzy, Principal Medical Officer on the Austrian General Staff. A feature of the Congress was an exhibition of appliances for crippled soldiers. We reproduce an illustration of a section, from a German paper. According to Mr. Belloc's latest calculations, the German losses of 3,450,000 include "Permanently disabled; wounded—1,600,000."

The sufferings of the snowfields elsewhere, difficulties





# MAIMED SOLDIERS.

Principal Medical Officer on  
of appliances for crippled  
According to Mr. Belloc's  
bled; wounded—1,600,000."



## WITH THE AUSTRIANS FIGHTING IN THE ALPS: STRETCHER-BEARERS CARRYING A WOUNDED COMRADE TO THE AMBULANCE.

The sufferings and hardships undergone by the wounded struck down in action amid the glaciers and snowfields of the Upper Alps are, from all accounts, even more trying than the wounded experience elsewhere, in spite of the best endeavours to ameliorate their condition. That is mainly owing to the difficulties in getting them to the ambulances and field-hospitals, most of which are stationed in the

nearest valleys below. On the Tyrol side the Austrian stretcher-bearers, often after making long tramps through the snow (as shown in the above illustration from a German paper) to the nearest field-dressing post, have to clamber with the stretchers down narrow and steep rocky hillside-tracks, used by the local herdsmen in going to and fro between the summer-time upland pastures and grazing-grounds.





Mimes Theater  
LILLE

#### THE GERMANS TRYING TO APPEAR SETTLED IN LILLE! REOPENING

The Germans in Lille have made desperate efforts to give their occupation of that town a look of permanency, such as no one really believes likely, least of all, perhaps, the Germans themselves in their inmost thoughts. Meantime, however, it is necessary to produce a theatrical effect, and to play to the gallery in Germany and neutral countries. No doubt the Germans are good stage-managers, whatever

#### THE THEATRE—SOLDIERS AT WORK ON THE LIGHTING APPARATUS.

their shortcomings in acting, whether on the boards or on the larger stage of the world. In order to impress the people of Lille with the idea that they have really come there to stay, the Germans, among other things, repaired the theatre, and produced some plays. They likewise did all they could, it is said, to persuade the inhabitants to avail themselves of this intellectual treat, but the people of Lille,

*(Continued opposite)*

*Continued  
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states :  
Germans*





STAGE-MANAGEMENT IN THE GERMAN ARMY: PREPARATIONS IN LILLE FOR A PERFORMANCE WHICH THE INHABITANTS IGNORED.

*Continued.* in their blindness, did not appreciate the gracious light of Kultur, and stayed away. The audience, presumably, consisted of German soldiers. The German paper from which these illustrations are taken states: "Strange to say, the Lille theatre had not suffered much during the bombardment, and the Germans decided to have it put right and give performances. . . . In three weeks the theatre was

redecorated and put in working order." The opening performance took place on December 25, with Goethe's "Iphigenia." Other, lighter, plays were given, among them Shakespeare's "As You Like It." In the latter piece the Germans may have noticed that a certain bully is overthrown, and a certain exiled ruler is restored to his dominions. Such things sometimes happen in real life.

APPARATUS.

the world. In order to say, the Germans, among did all they could, it is but the people of Lille.

[Continued opposite page 22.]





SETTING OUT AT DUSK FOR DEEDS OF DARKNESS: A GERMAN SUBMARINE LEAVING FOR HER CRUISE.

In order to pass through, or rather slip under, the cruising-vessels of the British Navy's outer-guard patrol which form an ever-watching cordon of scouts posted on sentry-go, as it were, at various distances from the German coast, the German submarines when they leave Wilhelmshaven, or other North Sea bases among the Frisian islands, start out on their piratical cruises, as a rule, towards evening, as dusk is

approaching. Thus they may hope to be covered by the shades of night during the always dangerous preliminary stage of their outward journey—a befitting natural opening, it may be suggested, for the black murders of inoffensive merchantmen which forms the errand of most of the "U" boats in the war by assassination which appears to be the Tirpitz programme for the German Navy.





GATHERING SNOW AND ICE! ON THE DECK OF A GERMAN WAR-SHIP—AN ILLUSTRATION FROM AN ENEMY PAPER.

One might, at first sight, almost fancy this to be a deck snow-scene on board some ice-bound Arctic exploring expedition's vessel, locked in helplessly for the winter amidst the floes, and without hope of getting free for months. Over all the snow lies thick and clinging, as though it had been there for many days, with apparently no serious effort to clear any of it away being made. The *low ensemble*

of the illustration, which is from a German paper and purports to be a photograph on board a ship of the German High Sea Fleet, hardly suggests what one knows of man-of-war shipshapeness or, indeed, what one would expect to remark in the fleet which German papers say is confidently anticipating victory on its day of battle with Sir John Jellicoe's storm-facing, ever-ready Dreadnoughts.





WOUNDED RUSSIANS KISSING AN IKON BEFORE RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT: A SCENE AT A FIELD-AMBULANCE BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE

Intense religious faith is a dominant trait in the Russian soldier's character. The wounded, on their way to the field-ambulances, take it in turns to kiss a sacred ikon, as they always desire to do before receiving treatment. Priests accompany the ambulances to carry the ikons and they offer religious consolation. In the drawing, while one man is seen kissing the ikon, another is kneeling ready, and others, again, are raising their caps as they are carried by. In this connection we may recall a recent account by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., of the

rites performed at the of any hospital in Russia, and he is still f





A FIELD-AMBULANCE BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE, ILLUSTRATING THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—FROM THE DRAWING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

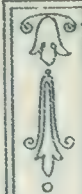
kiss a sacred ikon, as they always  
while one man is seen kissing the  
by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., of the

rites performed at the opening of the Tsar's Winter Palace at Petrograd as a hospital for wounded. "This religious ceremony," he writes, "is absolutely necessary to the opening of any hospital in Russia. The soldier feels, in some mystic way, that his chances of recovery are small indeed if his bed and the room in which he sleeps have not been blessed by the priest, and he is still further comforted and reassured if there hangs at his bedside a little ikon such as he usually has at home."





**VERDUN TRENCH-FIGHTING: AN "ARMoured" FRENCH LINESMAN-GRENADIER.**  
A grenadier of a French regiment defending the approaches to Verdun is shown above, in steel helmet and steel breast-plate, and wearing on his left arm a steel buckler to enable him to ward off German hand-grenades flung at close quarters, or turn bullets fired as the grenadier has momentarily to show himself above the trench-crest to get a clear throw.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



**IN ARMOUR, WITH GRENADES AND GONG: A FRENCH TRENCH-WATCHER.**  
To give warning of any sudden irruption by the enemy where the trenches face each other closely, look-outs stand with bombs at hand. The mail-clad French soldier here is in full trench-armor of helmet and steel breast-plate. Behind his head there is a trench-locker stocked with hand-grenades. To the right hangs an alarm-gong, made from an exploded shell.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

The above  
as an up  
practically  
completed





ON THE EASTERN FRONT: GERMANS EXCAVATING A DEEP UNDERGROUND TRENCH-BLOCKHOUSE IN AMBUSH ON A WOODED RIDGE.

The above section of a German trench on a wooded ridge on the Eastern front is seen being constructed as an underground blockhouse whence either hill-slope up to the ridge can be enfiladed by troops practically ambushed. The excavation is being made exceptionally deep as living quarters, and when completed would be roofed over transversely with a row of logs, three or four feet apart, at a few inches

above ground-level, the roof being covered with a layer of snow like the surface of the surrounding ground. Through the few inches of aperture left between the logs and the ground, the hidden Germans fire, standing on longitudinal shelf-platforms at either side four feet below the aperture-line, and aiming through the spaces lengthwise, between the ends of the logs which serve as loopholes.

H-WATCHER.

ce each other closely,  
full trench-armour of  
d with hand-grenades.  
[Illustrations Bureau.]



## HOW IT WORKS: LX.—THE MAKING OF MILITARY ROADS.

AS the success of an Army in the Field largely depends on the efficiency of its transport, the rapid construction of temporary roads within the war-area is frequently a matter of necessity.

To accommodate a single line of wagons travelling in one direction, the width of the roadway must be 8 ft. at least, although 10 ft. is preferable. A road 12 ft. wide will allow horsemen to pass the wagons. Traffic in the opposite direction on a single-line road may be dealt with if "sidings" can be provided into which a returning line of vehicles can be drawn whilst a convoy bound for the front passes on.

A road 6 ft. wide will suffice for infantry to pass along in single file, or for pack animals which are proceeding in one direction only. When steam traction-engines are used, a road-width of 15 ft. is usually provided, but in emergency a minimum of 12 ft. will answer the purpose. In laying out roads for animal transport steep gradients should be avoided, even though a longer distance round may have to be traversed in order to save the animals from over-fatigue, sore backs, etc. Mules can work on a gradient of 1 in 8, or of 1 in 6, for short distances. Oxen should only have light loads on the former, and should not be expected to work on the latter slope. As a rule, a gradient of 1 in 10 should never be exceeded where it is possible to avoid it. Where camels are used, a gradient of 1 in 13 should be the maximum (Fig. 11).

In laying out a zig-zag road (Fig. 1) up a mountain side care should be taken to construct a level stretch at each angle, in line with the stretch of road immediately below, so that the draught-animals may be able to pull their loads right on to the level portion at the bend. These continuations or "spurs" [(s) (s), Fig. 1] may with convenience, wherever

practicable, be extended far enough to be used as "sidings" in order to accommodate descending traffic whilst ascending vehicles pass by. The width of the roadway at the bends should be increased by 50 per cent.

Great care is taken to provide for efficient road drainage, particularly in mountainous country, as the action of uncontrolled streams, even where the amount of water running down may be comparatively small, would, in some cases, be absolutely destructive to the best-constructed road. A road constructed on the side of a hill usually has a ditch made at its side (D, Figs. 4 and 5) nearest to the upward slope, this ditch discharging into culverts carried under the road itself (Figs. 2 and 3). These culverts are usually built of stone, wherever this material is available, but faggots or brushwood can be used in its stead in places where a temporary road only is required. The lower "lip" of the culvert at its out-fall beyond the road should be paved with stone to prevent erosion by the stream, the paving in question being called an "apron" (Fig. 2).

A road may be constructed along the face of an incline (Fig. 4) by excavating a portion of its width and utilising the excavated material (A, Fig. 4) for the building of an embankment to complete the width. This arrangement, however, cannot always be adopted, as the incline may be too steep, in which case the whole width of the roadway must be excavated. When the first-named plan is followed a "revetment" of masonry or timber is sometimes required in order to prevent the embanked portion from giving way and sliding down the hill-side (Fig. 5).

When cliffs of a hard rock formation have to be negotiated the greatest possible care must be taken in carrying out the work, and it is necessary to take into calculation the direction of the strata.

[Continued opposite.]

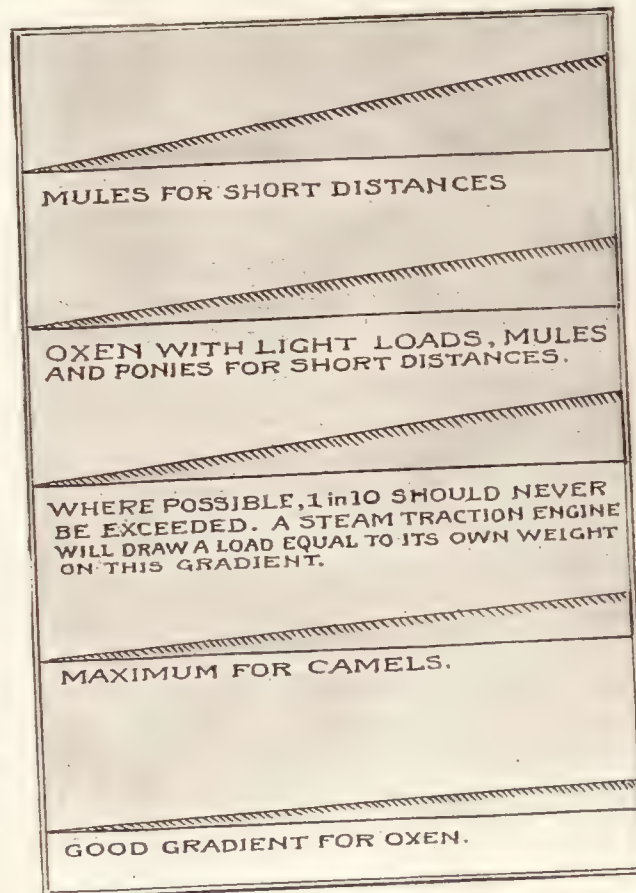
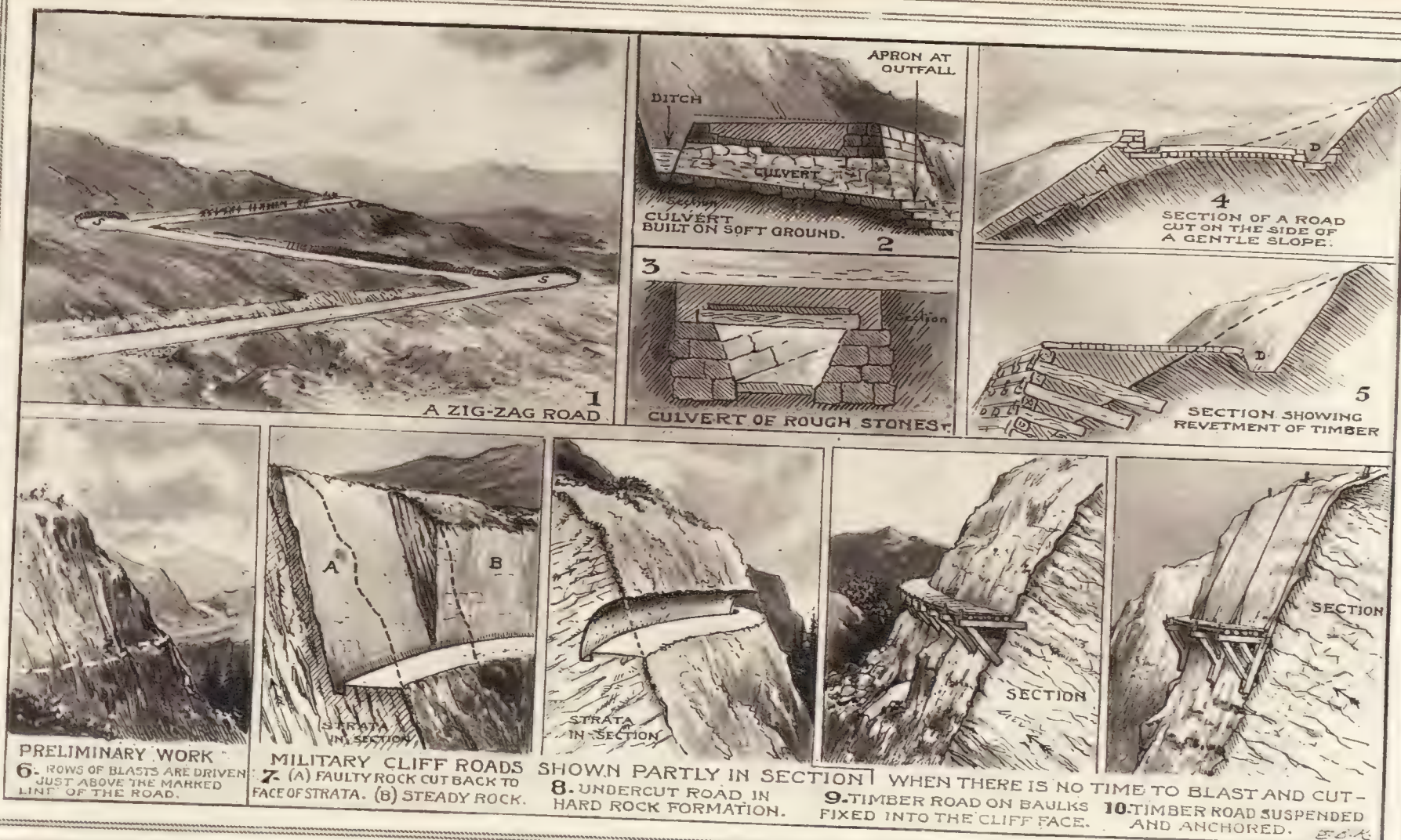


FIG. 11: GRADIENTS ON MILITARY ROADS FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF TRANSPORT.





*Continued.*

#### HOW IT WORKS: LX.—TYPES OF MILITARY ROADS—PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY.

Should the strata be approximately vertical the whole of the rock above the road must be removed, as it would otherwise break away and come down (Fig. 7). If, on the other hand, the direction of the strata be almost horizontal (as shown in Fig. 8) the road may with safety be under-cut in the cliff face. When the time available will not permit of blasting and cutting in hard rock, a road can be carried

along the face of a cliff on a number of timber brackets, which are either driven into the cliff face (Fig. 9) or are suspended from wire ropes attached to stakes driven into the cliff above (Fig. 10). A corduroy road, such as is laid along the bottom of the trenches in many places in Flanders, consists of a top layer of transverse tree-trunks or timbers set on the best foundation available and spiked together.



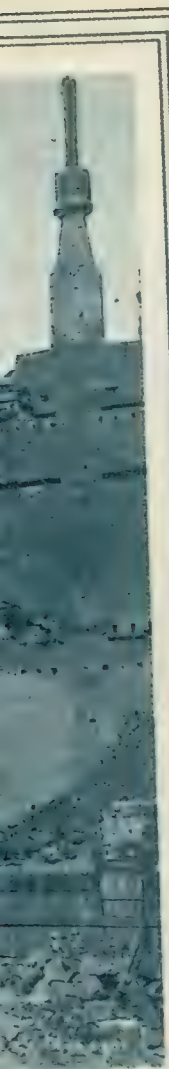


AN EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT! THE SURVIVING STAIRCASE OF AN ARRAS HOUSE.  
Arras has not known many days' respite from the enemy's shells since the end of September 1914, when the Germans, after occupying the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais for just a fortnight, on the last day of the month evacuated it before General Maud'huy's advancing army. Their determined efforts ever since to regain possession of the city, owing to its importance as a railway centre,



AFTER MONTHS OF CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT: THE HOTEL DE VILLE, ARRAS.  
have failed, but Arras has remained within range of the enemy's guns and been repeatedly bombed. Something of what Arras has had to undergo the left-hand illustration shows, yet the brave civilian inhabitants have refused to abandon their homes. The beautiful old Hotel de Ville (right-hand illustration) suffered severe damage.—[Official French Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]





VILLE, ARRAS.  
repeatedly bombarded.  
yet the brave civilian  
le (right-hand illustra-  
illustrations.]



IN THE VOSGES, WHERE FRENCH TROOPS ARE CAMPAIGNING ON SKIS: TAKING A MESSAGE ALONG A FOREST ROAD.

When, some years ago now, the military authorities in Norway and Sweden experimentally organised rifle corps mounted on skis, to watch the frontiers in winter-time, it could have been little anticipated what a prominent part the ski would play in European war. As a fact, during the now-passing winter and that of 1914-15, its use has been universal alike on the Eastern French front and on the Russian

front by troops on both sides. In the Alps, also, both the Austrians and the Italians use ski-mounted troops for outpost and patrol work. In the illustration a French soldier in the Vosges is seen making his way back over the snow-covered forest road to rejoin his comrades, after carrying out some errand on skis.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]





DECORATIONS OF THE GALLANT DEAD HANDED TO THEIR CHILDREN: A TOUCHING CEREMONY IN PARIS.

A pathetic, picturesque, and beautiful ceremony took place recently at the Invalides, Paris, when General Cousin handed the decorations which had been awarded to gallant soldiers of the French Army who had fallen in action to their sons or other relatives. Although the heroes had passed beyond the sphere of earthly honours, it had been decided that the decorations should be presented personally to their

children or other relatives, and the gathering of the young sons, the widows, the mothers, and other relatives of the dead was a touching spectacle. The initiation of the idea and the method of carrying into effect were very characteristic of the graceful instincts and methods of the French nation in peace or in war.—[Photo. by Wyndham, Paris.]

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**AERIAL TORPEDOES—THE MOST DREADED OF TRENCH-MISSILES: IN A FRENCH MUNITION-FACTORY WHICH TURNS THEM OUT WHOLESALE.**

The aerial torpedo is a special invention that the trench-fighting tactics of the war originated. Its destructive powers have been brought to a pitch of effectiveness by means of certain ingenious devices for which the French are mainly responsible. It was primarily intended for firing out of trench-mortars, as a species of extra large bomb, its main idea being to do the work of a short-range, high-explosive

shell of formidable dimensions. The tail-fins—which originally suggested the name "torpedo," from their resemblance to that fitting in the marine torpedo—are for steadying the projectile on its longer axis in its curved flights and bringing it on its object head downwards. — [French Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]





**A HERO OF THE VICTORIA CROSS: 2ND LIEUT. ALFRED VICTOR SMITH, V.C.**  
The East Lancashire Regiment will treasure the record of 2nd Lieut. Alfred Victor Smith, which won for him the Victoria Cross, for a "magnificent act of self-sacrifice" which undoubtedly saved many lives. He flung himself down on to a grenade which had slipped from his hand into a trench and was due to explode. He was killed, but his comrades escaped.—[Photo. by Newspaper Photographic Service.]



**A BRILLIANT RUSSIAN STRATEGIST AT WORK: GENERAL YUDENICH.**  
The fall of Erzerum was achieved largely by the brain of General Yudenich, in which originated the masterly strategy carried out by courageous and alert officers of his selection, and by the bravery of the men under their command. General Yudenich is only fifty-three, and is a man of exceptional activity both physical and mental, rapid decision and strenuous perseverance.

Alf-co  
as we  
firing,  
shells





R.C.W.

**"KEEP YOUR MOUTHS OPEN!" AN ORDER ALWAYS NECESSARY WHEN THE GUNS ARE IN HOT ACTION.**

Air-concussion, particularly in close proximity to artillery during action, is a constant source of trouble, as well as of possible permanent injury, to inner-ear organs of the gunners. The reverberation of the firing, more especially when the guns are closely massed, and the din of the continuous crash of bursting shells overhead, are so great at times, and the air-pressure resulting from the violent explosions so severe,

that the men's ears may run with blood. All the time they have to be constantly called to, by way of warning, to keep their mouths open, a specific found to answer in preventing permanent injury to the drum of the ear. In the illustration, a subaltern at a gun is seen calling to his men.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]

UDENICH.

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and by the bravery of  
a man of exceptional  
everance.





THE WESTERN EGYPTIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN: CAMELS LADEN WITH "TIBBIN" SACKS (CAMEL-FOOD) STARTING FROM A DEPÔT.

Immediately war with Turkey became likely, the Army Staff in Egypt began recruiting camels from the Southern Egypt native tribes, and forming reserve camel depôts. At that time the attack was anticipated from across the Suez Canal. The foresight of the authorities had the satisfactory result that as soon as trouble threatened from the west an adequate supply of camels was at disposal for the Expeditionary

force sent to that quarter. Their being available at the outset for the long desert marches to the scene of operations has immensely assisted in bringing about the success that has attended the campaign. In the illustration camels carrying sacks of "tibbin," or chopped straw, the ration of the Egyptian camel, are seen about to start across the desert from a commissariat depôt.—[Photo. by Topical.]

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WITH A LITTLE DONKEY AND A BULLDOG AS MASCOTS: NEW ZEALANDERS AND THEIR PETS IN A CAMP IN EGYPT.

There are few regiments which have not their particular mascots, and it is a pleasant fact to record, as it points not to superstition, but to humanity. The sturdy sons of the Empire in our photograph, from far New Zealand, have their mascots with them, and the placid indifference, the almost somnolent, scornful complacency, of the two animals suggests confidence in their owners rather than fear of the

horrors of war. As for the men, their pluck, their patriotism, their endurance are already sufficiently known to forbid any idea that they are weakly superstitious, even though they may harbour, almost unconsciously, a sense of the possibility of "A lucky chance, that oft decides the fate Of mighty monarchs."—[Photo. by Topical.]

DEPÔT.

marches to the scene  
of the Egyptian camel,  
[Photo. by Topical.]





THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY: A CLASS UNDER INSTRUCTION AT GIN DRILL.

Illustrations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 show an officers' class of the Royal Garrison Artillery under instruction at Gin Drill. The gin, it may be explained, is an arrangement for lifting or shifting heavy weights. It consists essentially of three poles, each from 12 to 15 feet in length, connected at their upper extremities, where a block-and-tackle are suspended. The lower extremities are firmly fixed on the ground, in a triangle, about 8 or 9 feet apart, and fitted with a windlass between two of them. Illustration No. 4 shows members of the instructional staff: (From left to right) Co.-Sergt.-Major Galpin (Scots Guards), Major J. S. S. Clarke (R.G.A.), Gunnery Instructor; Lieut. E. T. Turnock (R.G.A.); Q.M.Sergt. Cooper (Scots Guards).—[Photo. by Bassano.]





THE TRAINING OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY: A CLASS AT DRILL ON THE DUMMY LOADER.

The Royal Garrison Artillery is, of course, one of three great branches into which the historic "Royal Regiment" is divided; the Horse and Field Artillery being the other two. Its scope and special functions have been enormously increased with the development of heavy artillery and appliances during recent years, its supreme importance having become more than ever accentuated during the present war

in which ordnance of the most formidable dimensions is playing so notable a part. The war has further added very materially to the general military responsibilities with which the Garrison Artillery Corps are charged, apart from the special services previously allotted them in regard to the defences of our home fortresses, and of those overseas, at Gibraltar, Malta, and elsewhere.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

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them. Illustration No. 4  
for Galpin (Scots Guards).  
L.G.A.); Q.M.Sergt. Cooper





ONE DAILY PERIL THE LESS! A GERMAN SNIPER'S POST IN A CAPTURED TRENCH; SHOWING LOOP-HOLES AND CARTRIDGE-CUPBOARD.

Sniping goes on along the front from behind any kind of suitable cover. Some snipers go out beyond the lines and conceal themselves in dips of the ground, or behind stray bushes. Other snipers post themselves among the ruins of some village or farmhouse whence a good range of fire can be obtained. Others prefer being up trees. Most, however, are trench-marksmen who keep watch ensconced behind some loophole, their presence being not easily detected owing to the use of smokeless powder and the depth of the narrow-mouthed loop-hole which prevents the flash being seen. One such German trench-sniper's post, with a little cupboard dug into the parapet for cartridges, is seen above as found when the British captured the trench.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

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**THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN: GENERAL PÉTAİN (COMING DOWN THE STEPS) DURING PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S AND GENERAL JOFFRE'S VISIT.**

General Pétain, to whose masterly leadership the safeguarding of Verdun is due, is seen above, descending the staircase, with two officers behind. The photograph was taken during an early stage of the battle, when President Poincaré (left foreground) and General Joffre visited Verdun. A Colonel when war broke out and about to retire, General Pétain's handling of his command in the retreat from Charleroi

attracted General Joffre to him, and he was promoted Brigadier-General. The new Brigadier's brilliant generalship in the fighting in Artois last May won his promotion to the command of the army. General Castelnau quitted on advancement to a higher post. General Joffre, on the German attack on Verdun opening, chose General Pétain to take charge there.





A SHROUD OF SNOW THAT COVERS MANY DEAD: WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS IN THE HAUTES DE MEUSE DURING THE BATTLE OF VERDUN.

The battle of Verdun has been fought in wintry weather, and a shroud of snow has covered the dead. At some points, what the French at night believed to be German; creeping towards their lines, were seen in the morning to be the enemy's wounded frozen to death. "I notice," writes Lord Northcliffe from the Verdun front, "that not a word is hinted in anything sent out from Germany of the horrible

slaughter to which the Germans have been subjected . . . the Crown Prince is gambling with human life to an extent unprecedented. . . . The French success in mowing down the unfortunate Germans is undoubtedly due to their great courage in keeping hidden machine-guns close to the German positions, often, indeed, in front or in the midst of French barbed-wire entanglements."—[Photo, by Illus. Bureau.]

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A FIERCELY CONTESTED POSITION IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF VERDUN: WRECKED BUILDINGS IN THE VILLAGE OF DOUAUMONT.

Douaumont and the neighbouring ridge have been the scene of fierce encounters of the struggle round Verdun from the early stages onwards. The 24th Brandenburg Regiment succeeded in taking the crest, whereupon a French *corps d'élite* delivered a brilliant counter-attack, and the Brandenburgers were almost surrounded and besieged. Later, a Paris communiqué of March 4 said: "The Germans had succeeded

in gaining a footing in the village of Douaumont, from which we had driven them yesterday evening by a counter-attack. Desperate fighting continues, with alternations of ebb and flow, for the possession of the village." A communiqué of the 10th stated: "The enemy twice attacked our trenches to the west of the village of Douaumont. . . . he was unable to approach our lines."—[Photo. by Wyndham.]

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the unfortunate Germans  
to the German positions,  
[Photo. by Illus. Bureau.]





**THE BIG SHELLS THAT WIN MODERN BATTLES: ONE OF THE FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY DEPÔTS. BEHIND THE VERDUN BATTLE-ZONE.**  
 The French Headquarters Staff were well prepared for events at Verdun for some time before the German attack opened on February 20. Informed by the local air-scouts that the enemy were massing abnormal numbers of men and heavy guns in the immediate front, corresponding steps were taken by the French. Reserves of men were accumulated within easy reach of the threatened section, and enormous supplies of ammunition brought up, and stored in safe quarters at a short transport-wagon-run from the battle-zone. As fast as the projectiles go off to the batteries, fresh supplies arrive from the rear, often several times daily. One of these artillery store-depôts for heavy shells is shown above fully stocked, and with more shells coming in.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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REFUGEES FROM BOMBARDED VERDUN: RELUCTANT CIVILIAN INHABITANTS LEAVING THEIR HOMES WITH THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The military authorities felt it their duty to require the civilian inhabitants of Verdun and its environs to evacuate the town and villages when the bombardment commenced. The order was obeyed with natural reluctance, and by Saturday, March 4, the town was finally cleared of them. Mr. H. Warner Allen, the well-known war-correspondent, wrote on March 6: "To-day not a shop is open in Verdun.

The town can muster three civilians, and they are all rightly proud of their courage in staying. Everywhere there is silence, except for the crashing of big shells and the sound of splinters falling. There is no pillaging. As a Frenchman said to him: "Our gendarmes keep good guard in a bombarded city."—[French War Office Official Photograph, authorised for publication; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

BATTLE-ZONE.

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THE PARIS MOTOR-BUS'S PART IN DEFENDING VERDUN: ABOUT TO START FOR THE FIRING-ZONE, WITH PROVISIONS.

The former-day Paris motor-bus has taken a very notable part, according to the various French accounts, in the defence of the lines of Verdun. It has proved of invaluable service as a means of speedy transport for men and ammunition, both artillery and infantry, to all parts of the front, and for provisioning the fighting line. Motor-buses have largely been used as special carriers in connection with

the commissariat department. They are stated to have worked in convoys, at regular intervals, with clockwork precision and with hardly an accident or breakdown, between the supply-bases at some distance in rear, right up to the fire-zone, ensuring rapid deliveries and assisting in keeping the soldiers throughout their incredibly trying time well fed and fit.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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GALLANT COMRADES OF THE BRAVEST OF THE DEFENDERS OF VERDUN: MOROCCAN TIRAILLEURS RETURNED FROM THE FIRE-TRENCHES TO REST.

Not even the best of the heroic troops of the French national army have distinguished themselves more for tough fighting and stubborn endurance at Verdun than have the men of what may be called the extra-Territorial regiments belonging to the establishment of the French army corps from Algeria and Morocco. Those of the Zouaves, Turcos, Moroccan Tirailleurs, who have participated in the long-drawn-

out battle have proved themselves consistently as worthy battle-day comrades of the line regiments of France as our own Indian native regiments have proved at all times, on battlefields all over the world, when fighting side by side with the British soldier. Higher appreciation than that is unimaginable. A party of Moroccan Tirailleurs returned to the relief line from the fire-trenches is seen above.





"A GREAT REMEDY AGAINST ZEPPELINS": DÉBRIS OF A RUSSIAN AIRSHIP-SHED NEAR LIDA—FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

We give this photograph as showing typical results of the destruction of an airship-shed—in this case, a Russian one which the Russians themselves demolished before evacuating Lida. The subject is of interest in connection with the question of dealing with Zeppelins. "A great remedy against Zeppelin-raids," said Colonel Churchill in his recent speech on the Navy and its air service, "is to destroy the

Zeppelins in their sheds. I cannot understand why all these many months, with resources far greater than those which Lord Fisher and I had at our disposal, it has not been found possible to carry on the policy of raiding which in the early days even carried a handful of naval pilots to Cologne, Düsseldorf, Friedrichshafen, and even to Cuxhaven itself." The speech has caused much controversy.

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